

SALMANOV, M.A.

Primary biological production in the Mingechausr Reservoir. Dokl.
AN Azerb.SSR 16 no.4:401-405 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut zoologii AN AzerSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN
AzerSSR A.N. Derzhaviny.
(Mingechausr Reservoir--Plankton)

SALMANOV, M.A.

Role of chemosynthetic processes in the productivity of Mingechausr
Reservoir. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. biol. i med.nauk no.9:51-57 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

(MINGCHAUR RESERVOIR—ORGANIC MATTER)

SALMANOV, M.A.; SOROKIN, N.I.

Primary production of Kuybyshev Reservoir. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.biol.
27 no.4:603-613 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institute of Biology of Reservoirs, Academy of Sciences of the
U.S.S.R., Borok.
(KUYBYSHEV RESERVOIR--PHYTOPLANKTON)

SALMANOV, M.A.

Microbiological study of the western shore of the Caspian Sea
from the Apsheron to Lenkoran. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. biol.
i med. nauk no.1:53-60 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

SALMANOV, M.A.

Time of the generation of bacteria and their consumption by the zooplankton in Kuybyshev Reservoir. Zool. zhur. 43 no.6:809-814 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Institute of Zoology, Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan S.S.R.,
Baku.

SALMANOV, M.A.

Efficiency of chemosynthesis in water masses of the Kuybyshev
Reservoir. Mikrobiologiya 33 no.3:487-493 My-Je '64.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut zoologii AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR, Baku. Submitted
February 8, 1962.

SAIMANOV, M.A.

Microbiological processes in Mingechaur Reservoir. Trudy Inst. biol.
vodokhran. no.3:21-35 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Mingechaur Reservoir--Water--Microbiology)

KOROBENIKOV, Petr Grigor'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SAL'MANOV, Rifkat
Nigmatzyanovich; BATURINA, A.S., red.; FEDOROVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Mine development] Gornopodgotovitel'nye raboty. Magadan, Magadan-
skoe knizhnoe izd-^{vo}, 1960. 68 p.
(MIRA 14:9)
(Magadan Province—Strip mining)

SAIMANOV, S. A.

Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Quality of Fabrics made of Silk Produced by Oak Silkworm." Moscow Inst of Soviet Cooperative Trade, 23 Oct 47.

SG: Vechernaya Moskva, Oct, 1947 (Project #17836)

SALMANOV, V. I.

Atomizer. Mashinostroitel' no.10:23 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Atomization—Equipment and supplies)

I 45783-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EEG(k)-2/EWP(k)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(r) WG/ID/JW/JG
ACC NR: AP6030966 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/009/2668/2671

AUTHOR: Volkova, N. V.; Likhachev, V. A.; Ryvkin, S. M.; Salmanov, V. M.;
Yaroshetskiy, I. D.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad (Fiziko-
tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Destruction of LiF [single crystals by laser radiation] 15

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 9, 1966, 2668-2671

TOPIC TAGS: lithium fluoride, laser radiation, laser effect, crystal defect, crystal
dislocation phenomenon, laser r and d

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier studies of damage to transparent die-
lectrics by laser radiation (ZhETF v. 50, 1187, 1966), where principal attention was
paid to amorphous substances. The present article deals with the effect of the ener-
gy contained in the laser pulse on the general evolution of damage to single-crystal
LiF and describes the dislocation structure in the cleavage surfaces. The experi-
mental procedure is similar to that described in the earlier paper. A pulsed
neodymium glass laser was used, with the light beam directed always along
the (001) crystal axis. Damage occurred at pulsed energy density exceeding 100 J/cm²,
corresponding to $\sim 0.2 \times 10^6$ W/cm². At this threshold value, damage usually started

Card 1/2

Card

I. 15779-66 EEC(k)-2/EWP(j)/EWP(k)/ENT(1)/ENT(m)/ENT(e) IJP(c) RM/WH AND AW
ACC NR: AP6030971 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/009/2735/2737

AUTHOR: Ashkinadze, B. M.; Likhachev, V. A.; Ryvkin, S. M.; Salmanov, V. M.
Tomashevskiy, E. Ye.; Yaroshetskiy, I. D.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad (Fiziko-
tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Occurrence of paramagnetic centers in polymers under the effect of laser
radiation

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 9, 1966, 2735-2737

TOPIC TAGS: laser radiation, laser effect, laser r and d, polymethylmethacrylate,
polystyrene, electron paramagnetic resonance

ABSTRACT: The authors report observation of paramagnetic centers in polymethyl-
methacrylate (PMMA) and polystyrene (PS) under the influence of radiation from pulsed
ruby and neodymium lasers (0.69 and 1.08 μ , respectively) and also
under the influence of a giant-pulse neodymium laser. The samples (20 mm
long, 7 mm dia) were investigated in a standard radiospectrometer, using a procedure
described earlier (ZhETF v. 50, 1187 (1966)). In both materials, clearly pronounced
electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) was observed above a certain threshold radi-
ation. The EPR spectra obtained at nitrogen and room temperatures are shown.

Card 1/2

L 45779-66

ACC NR: AP6030971

lines characterized by g factors close to 2.002 and small width (1 and 3 Oe between maximum-slope points for PMMA and PS, respectively). The Curie law is satisfied for the EPR signals from PMMA, but not PS. The observed paramagnetic centers have a concentration estimated at $\sim 4 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and are quite stable. No difference was seen between the effect of the ruby and neodymium laser, or between ordinary and giant pulses. The paramagnetic centers appeared only in the presence of cracks produced in the material by the laser radiation. In view of some unusual features of the observed paramagnetic centers (absence of macroradicals and absence of hyperfine structure), it is difficult to draw definite conclusions concerning their nature, but it is suggested that they may be the results of the decomposition of the polymers under the influence of the laser beam. The differences between the centers of PMMA and PS may be caused either by differences in the centers themselves, or by differences in [02] their local concentration. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 28Feb66/ ORIG REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 5085

ns
Card 2/2

L 32634-66

FBD/EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(k) IJP(c) WG/WH

ACC NR: AP6018797

SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/050/005/1187/1201

AUTHOR: Ashkinadze, B. M.; Vladimirov, V. I.; Likhachev, V. A.; Ryvkin, S. M.; Salmanov, V. M.; Yaroshetskiy, I. D.

2

93

83

B

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Breakdown of transparent dielectrics by intense laser radiation

SOURCE: Zh eksper i teor fiz, v. 50, no. 5, 1966, 1187-1201

TOPIC TAGS: dielectric breakdown, laser effect, laser radiation, phonon interaction

ABSTRACT: The transparent dielectrics investigated were alkali-halide single crystals (LiF, NaCl, CsI, KBr, KI, and others), polymers (polymethyl methacrylate and polystyrene), and glasses (K₂SiO₃ silicate glass and fused quartz). Ruby and neodymium lasers generating 1.79 and 1.17 ev photons, respectively, were used at first, but when it was found that the breakdown was qualitatively the same for polarized (ruby) and unpolarized (neodymium) radiation, only the latter was used, since it could operate in both the ordinary (20 J) and giant-pulse (2 J) modes. The diagram of the experiment is given in Fig. 1. The samples were parallelepipeds with polished faces of varying lengths and cross sections. The character of the breakdown was examined under a microscope and its size measured with a horizontal comparator. The laser-induced breakdown begins in locations exposed to high light-flux intensity and spreads to lower-intensity regions. In the case of focused beams, no destruction occurs behind the focal point. The breakdown occurs in very short time intervals, shorter than

Card 1/2

Card 2/2 SUB CODE: ZOI

I 43025-66 FBD/EWT(l)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)
ACC NR: AP6030009 IJP(c) WG/JD/WW/JW/ SOURCE CODE UR/0020/66/169/005/1041/1043
JG/RM/WH

AUTHOR: Ashkinadze, B. M.; Vladimirov, V. I.; Likhachev, V. A.; Ryvkin, S. M.; ⁷⁷
Salmanov, V. M.; Yaroshetskiy, I. D.; Konstantinov, B. P. (Academician) ⁷⁶
^B

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. I. F. Ioffe, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Fiziko-
tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Laser induced damage in transparent dielectrics

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 169, no. 5, 1966, 1041-1043

TOPIC TAGS: laser induced damage, material damage, glass, dielectric, alkali halide,
crystal

ABSTRACT: Damage induced by standard and giant-pulse lasers in a broad class of
materials (alkali halide single crystals, polymers, glasses) was investigated
experimentally. Plane cracks were observed in poly(methyl methacrylate) (PMMK) under
standard-pulse radiation at a 45° angle with respect to the laser beam axis and at
random with respect to the crack rotation plane around the same axis. A large
number of isolated cracks was observed at superthreshold energies. A 20-J beam
focused at $f = 6$ cm caused tail-end damage in glasses. The same pulse caused total
destruction along the cleavage planes in alkali-halide crystals at energies slightly
above threshold. In each instance, damage was observed when a giant-pulse beam was
focused on the inside of specimens. In single crystals the damage occurred along

Card 1/2

UDC: 535.89:537.226.004.74

L 43025-66

ACC NR: AP6030009

all three cleavage planes; in the case of PMMK it had the form of an extended cone consisting of small individual cracks (of the order of 0.1—0.5 mm); in glasses, filiform damage appeared sharply with the thickening at the focus. To explain the damage mechanism and kinetics, the effects of pulse energy, focus position, temperature, and the focal length on the nature and extent of the damaged region were investigated. The experimental data indicate a strong dependence of the nature and extent of damage on the test material and the operating (peak or total energy) conditions. The damage in each spot occurred independently and was caused by beams of a small critical density. The most probable damage mechanism is thought to be the coherent hypersonic phonons generated as the result of stimulated Brillouin scattering. The thermal explosion accompanying damage due to hypersonic phonons in the case of strong optical absorption is suggested as a secondary mechanism. The experiments showed that the thermal explosion occurred basically near the focus and that its role varied with materials and energy density. Crack formation occurred during a period not exceeding the pulse duration (for a giant pulse laser 10^{-9} sec), the damage taking place first at the focus and traveling backwards. Damage induced by powerful laser beams can be used as a method of comparing the bulk and surface strength of a material. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 formula.

[YK]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 24NOV65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 002 / ATD PRESS: 3063

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6037017

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/003/011/3432/3434

AUTHOR: Likhachev, V. A.; Ryvkin, S. M.; Salmanov, V. M.; Yaroshetskiy, I. D.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Fatigue under optical damage to transparent dielectrics

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 11, 1966, 3432-3434

TOPIC TAGS: fatigue strength, dielectric material, polymethylmethacrylate, polystyrene, laser effect, irradiation damage, crack propagation

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (ZhETF v. 50, 2735, 1966), and contains more detailed information on the fatigue produced during optical destruction of transparent bodies in polymers (polymethylmethacrylate and polystyrene). The experimental procedure was the same as in the earlier investigation. The radiation source was a neodymium laser operating in the ordinary-pulse mode. The tests consisted of determining the influence of energy on the number of irradiations necessary for the first visible crack in the material to appear, or the change in the dimension of the damaged region with changing number of pulses. Comparison of the results of the two tests has shown that the true threshold of optical strength is approximately one-third as high as expected from an analysis of results of damage produced by single irradiation. An investigation was made of the nature of the irreversible changes due to the fatigue occurring at pulse energies lower than critical (necessary).

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6037017

to start visible damage by a single pulse), and also the influence of such factors as the temperature and the healing time between successive pulses. Experiment has shown that neither the temperature (from 20 to 100°C) nor an increase in the pause between irradiations (from 3 to 70 minutes) exert any influence whatever on the damage threshold. This is taken as evidence that the changes introduced in the material at energies below critical are microscopic cracks which gradually grow upon repeated irradiation to sizes visible with the unaided eye. Favoring this deduction are the absence of healing of visible cracks in polymethylmethacrylate up to the temperature of complete softening, and the increase in the visible cracks upon repeated irradiation. It is thus concluded that fatigue effects must be taken into account in studies of damage to transparent materials by laser beams. The authors thank I. A. Kodaneva for help with the experiments. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 11Jun66/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP005819

AUTHOR: Volkova, N. V.; Likhachev, V. A.; Salmanov, G.I.
ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe, AN SSSR, Leningrad, Russia
tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR

TITLE: Kinetics of formation and healing of damage produced in lithium-fluoride
single crystals by a laser beam
SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 12, 1966, 3595-3601

TOPIC TAGS: laser effect, semiconductor laser, semiconductor single crystal, crystal
lattice dislocation, crack propagation

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (ZhETF v. 50, 1187, 1966 and elsewhere), where it was shown that a laser beam produces cracks in alkali-halide crystals although no detailed description was given of the nature of the cracks. To determine this structure and to explain the mechanism whereby the damage is initiated, the authors investigated LiF single crystals measuring 20 x 20 x 20 mm cleaved along the cleavage planes. A neodymium laser operating in the spiked mode was used. The beam focusing procedure was the same as in the earlier work, the damage was examined under a microscope, and the dislocation structure was revealed by selective etching. Besides confirming the earlier results, the present tests demonstrated that the damage produced by the laser pulse consists of a main crack in the cleavage plane (001) normal to the beam, and dislocation slip along directions forming a rosette-like

UDC: none

ACC

part

Card

1/2

place of which can be interpreted by assuming a suitable combina-

SAL'MANOV, V.S., inzh.

Selecting cross reinforcements (collars) for bent reinforced concrete elements without using tables. Bet. i zhel.-bet. no. 2:94-95
(MIRA 12:3)
F '59.

(Reinforced concrete)

TOLKACHEV, N.I., agronom-ekonomist; SALMANOV, Ye.M., inzh.-mekhanik;
SINITSINA, K., red.; LUKASHEVICH, V., tekhn.red.

[Maintenance manual] Spravochnik uchetchika-zapravshchika.
Saratovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 183 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Tractors--Maintenance and repair)

SALMANOV, Yu.B.

Sturm-Liouville problem for a general linear differential equation.
Dif. urav. 1 no.10:1321-1337 O '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Matematicheskiy institut imeni Steklova.

ACC NR: AP7008908

SOURCE CODE: UR/0376/66/002/009/1214/1227

AUTHOR: Salmanov, Yu. D.

ORG: Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics, Azerbaydzhhan, Acad. Sci
(Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN AzerbSSR)TITLE: Inequality for functions of weight classes and boundary value
problems strongly degenerate at a boundary consisting of a curve and a point

SOURCE: Differentsial'nyye uravneniya, v. 2, no. 9, 1966, 1214-1227

TOPIC TAGS: boundary value problem, mathematics

SUB CODE: 12

ABSTRACT: The region Ω studied is bounded by a curve Γ of the class $C_1(1)$.
 $l \geq 1$ is a natural number, and $r = r(x)$ is the distance $x = (x_1, \dots, x_m)$ from
point O to the boundary Γ . By definition, f belongs to the weight class $W_{p,\alpha}^{(l)}$
(Ω). Both Γ and O are strongly degenerate. The inequality

$$\left\| \frac{f}{r^{l/p}} \right\|_{L_p(\Omega)} \leq C_1 \left(\sum_{|k|=0}^{m-1} |f^{(k)}(0, 0)| + \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{k=0}^{l-1} \sum_{j=0}^k \left\| \frac{\partial^k f}{\partial n^j \partial s^{k-j}} \right\|_{L_p(\Gamma)} + \left\| \frac{Df}{r^\alpha \partial^\beta} \right\|_{L_p(\Omega)} \right)$$

Card 1/2

UDC: 517.946.9:513.881

0929 1719

ACC NR: AP7008908

is proved for the class $W_{p,x}^{(1)}$, β (g). This inequality is used to solve a boundary value problem for a differential equation strongly degenerate on Γ and in Ω . It is shown that the unique function $U \in M(\Phi)$ is the generalized solution of the equation

$$Lu = \sum_{|k|, |l| \leqslant 1} (-1)^{|l|} (a_{kp} u^{(k)})^{(l)} = F$$

and is classical when the Lipschitz condition holds. The author thanks Prof. S. M. Nikol'skiy for stating the problem and giving valuable advice.

Orig. art. has: 42 formulas. [JPRS: 39,689]

Card 2/2

S/233/62/000/005/001/902
EO10/E101AUTHOR: Salmanova, D.G.TITLE: Applying the method of expanding in eigenfunctions of
the equation main part to solution of mixed problems
for a second-order equation in the interval $(0, \infty)$ PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR. Izvestiya.
Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh i tekhnicheskikh nauk,
no.5, 1962, 29-38

TEXT: The author considers the following mixed problem:

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} - q(x)U + C(t, x)U \quad (1)$$

$$U(t, x) \Big|_{t=0} = f_1(x), \quad 0 < x < \infty \quad (2)$$

$$U(t, x) \Big|_{x=0} = 0 \quad 0 \leq t \leq T. \quad (3)$$

At infinity the function is regular:

Card 1/5

Applying the method of expanding ... S/233/62/000/005/001/002
 E010/E101

$$\int_0^\infty |U(t, x)|^2 dx \leq C(t) < \infty.$$

This problem represents a further complication of the mixed problem of the type

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - c(t, x)u \quad (*)$$

whose solution was proposed by Z.I. Khalilov by a method consisting in expanding the function in eigenfunctions of the operator $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = -\lambda y$ at given boundary conditions. The method is of value when separation of variables cannot be carried out. The solution of the stated problem is sought in the following form:

$$U(t, x) = \int_0^\infty \varphi(x, \lambda) A(t, \lambda) d\varphi(\lambda) \quad (6)$$

Card 2/5

Applying the method of expanding ...

S/233/62/000/005/001/002
E010/E101

where $\varphi(x, \lambda)$ is the eigenfunction of the boundary problem:

$$\frac{d^2U}{dx^2} - q(x)U = \lambda U \quad (4)$$

$$U(0) = 1, \quad U'(0) = 0 \quad (5)$$

and $A(t, \lambda)$ is an unknown function. On differentiating Eq. (6) with respect to t and x , and inserting it into (1), an integro-differential equation is obtained. Investigating this equation the author introduces a new function $\Psi(t, \lambda)$ and obtains the following integral equation:

$$\Psi(t, \lambda) = \int_0^t d\tau \int_0^\infty K(t, \lambda, \tau, u) (\tau, u) dq(u) + x(t, \lambda). \quad (11)$$

To solve this equation, a theorem by Khalilov is reproduced and another theorem, corresponding to the latter, is formulated and proved. It follows from the proof and solution of the integral

Card 3 / 5

Applying the method of expanding ... S/233/62/000/005/001/002
E010/r101

equation (11) that there exists the function

$$U(t, x) = \int_0^\infty A(t, \lambda) \varphi(x, \lambda) d\varphi(\lambda)$$

which is continuous, has continuous derivatives

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t}, \quad \frac{\partial U}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2}$$

and satisfies Eq.(1), as well as boundary and initial conditions.

Summing up, the author lists the conditions under which the problem (1) has a solution: 1) $q(x)$ is a real function, continuous in every finite interval; 2) $C(t,x)$ is such that

$$\int_0^\infty |C(t,x)| dx \text{ is bounded}; \quad 3) \quad f(x) \text{ is continuous and, moreover,}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f^i(x) = 0, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f^i(x) = 0, \quad i = 1, 3, 5, \dots$$

Card 4/5

Applying the method of expanding... S/233/62/000/005/001/002
E010/E101

and

$$a(\lambda) = \frac{c}{\lambda^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt{\lambda}} .$$

This solution has the form:

$$U(t, x) = \int_0^{\infty} A(t, \lambda) \varphi(x, \lambda) d\lambda$$

where the unknown function $A(t, \lambda)$ proved to be the solution of Cauchy's problem. Conclusion: the space of functions $\Psi(t, \lambda)$, denoted by $L_1(\sigma)$, is a metric and complete space, i.e. $L_1(\sigma)$ is a Banach space.

Card 5/5

SALMANOVA, L.S.; BUKANOVA, V.I.

Food media for obtaining the mother culture for *Trichothecium roseum* fungi, a producer of cytological ferments. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.1:109-110 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pivo-bezalkogol'noy i vinnoy promyshlennosti i Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.

SALMANOVA, L.S.

Production of a purified pectolase preparation. Trudy VNIIFF
no. 4:73-84 '54. (MIRA 10:1)
(Pectinase)

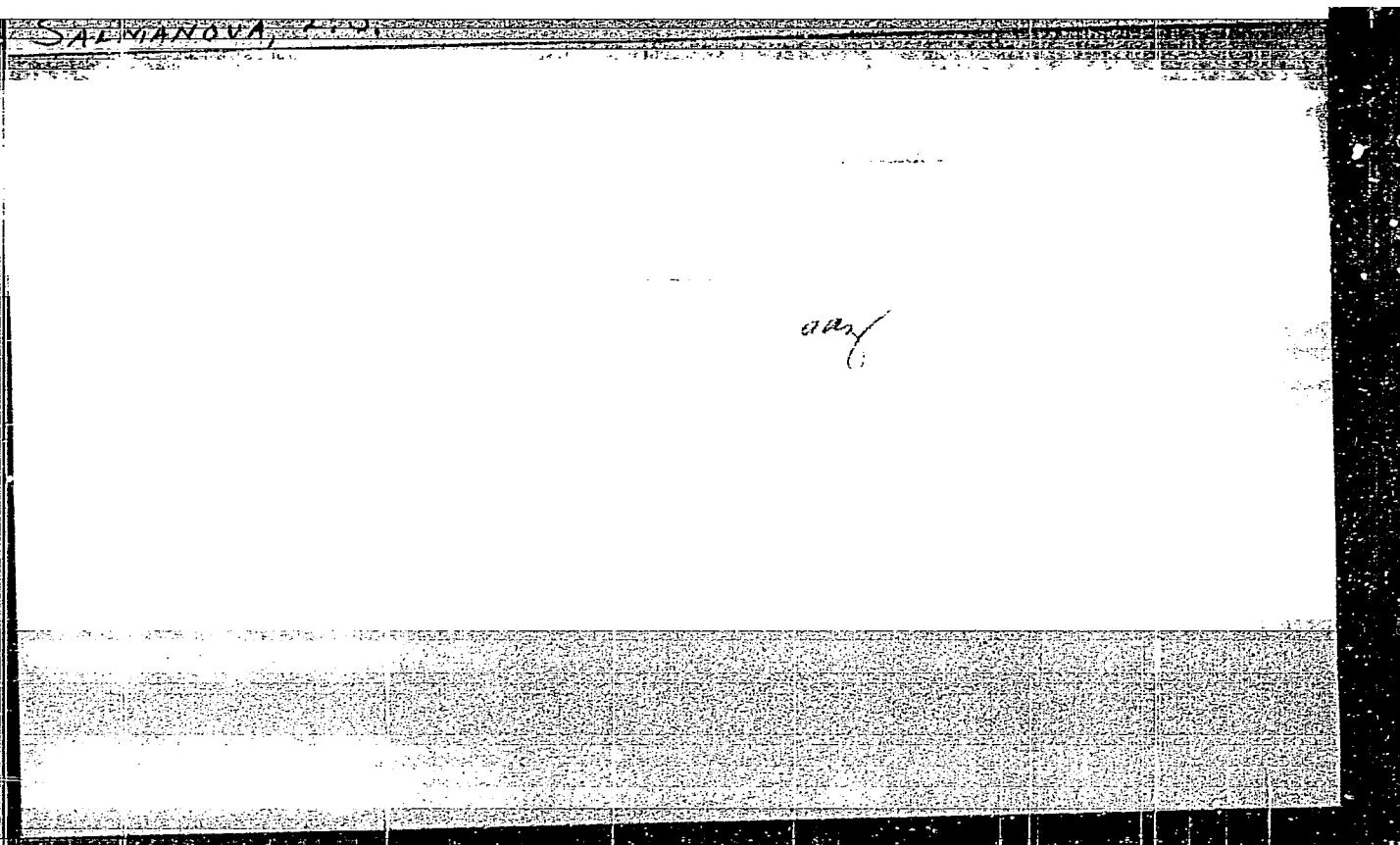
SALMANOVA, L. S.

Salmanova, L. S. -- "The Effect of the Composition of the Medium on the Fermentation Activity of Productive Strains of Molds of the Family Aspergillaceae and Methods of Obtaining Purified Preparations of Pectinase." Moscow State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation For the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 11, 1956, pp 103-114

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910005-1



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CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910005-1"

SHLMANOVA, L.S.

| USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Fermentation Industry.

I-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2851
Author : Preobrazhenskiy, A.A., Salmanova, L.S.
Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Brewing
Industry
Title : Nutrient Media for Quantitative Determination of Microor-
ganisms in Brewing.
Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta pivovar. prom-sti, 1957, No 6, 135-
140
Abstract : In checking the biological purity of bottles, after was-
hing in automatic machines, comparative tests of nutrient
media were carried out with the following: 1) agar (A)
in wort treated with hops (pH 5.5-5.65); 2) meat-peptone
A (pH 7.17); 3) yeast A (pH 6.8) and 4) yeast A with 1%

Card 1/2

VESELOV, I.Ya.; SALMANOVA, L.S.

Developing the technology of preparation of a beer stabilizer.
Trudy VNIIIPP no.7:56-63 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Beer) (Fermentation)

VESELOV, I.Ya.; SALMANOVA, L.S.

Destruction of the cell walls of barely endosperm by a cytase preparation from *Trichotecium roseum*. *Mikrobiologija* 29 no.1: 119-123 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pivovarennoy promyshlennosti, Moskva.
(FUNGI chem.)
(CARBOHYDRASES chem.)
(GRAIN)

SALMANOVA, L.S.; BUKANOVA, V.I.

Selecting the efficient producer of cytolytic enzymes. Trudy
TSentr.nauch.-issl.inst.piv., bezalk. i vin.prom. no.9:48-53 '62.
(MIRA 16:10)

SALMANOVA, L.S.; GORBACHKOVA, Ye.A.; NUZHDINA, T.M.

Methods for determining the activity of cytolytic enzymes.

Trudy TSentr.nauch.-issl.inst.piv., bezalk. i vin.prom. no.9:
53-62 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

SALMANOVA, L.S.; GORBACHKOVA, Ye.A.

Carbohydrate composition of hydrolysates obtained as the result
of the action of cytoytic fungi cultures on various substrates.
Trudy T. [redacted] ch.-issl.inst.piv., bezalk. i vin.prom. no.9:
62-69 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

SALMANOVA, L.S.; BUKANOVA, V.I.

Optimum conditions for the culture of the *Trichothecium roseum*
mold for the production of cytolytic enzymes. Ferm. i spirt. prom.
30 no.5:22-25 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pivo-bezalkogol'noy
i vianoy promyshlennosti.

SALMANOVA, L.S.; BUKANOVA, V.I.

Effect of the carbohydrate and nitrogen composition of the nutrient medium on the hemicellulase activity of the fungus *Trichothecium roseum*. *Mikrobiologija* 33 no.6:1042-1047 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pivo-bezalkogol'-noy i vinnoy promyshlennosti, Moskva.

SALMANOVA, M.I., Cand Med Sci—(diss). "Air ionization in the physico-therapeutic, X-ray, and radiological departments of Kuybyshev ~~medical~~ ^{medical} institutions." Kuybyshev, 1958. 17 pp. (Min of Health RSFSR. Kuybyshev Med Inst), 220 copies (KL,45-58, 153)

-154-

Salmanova, M.I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6150

Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny.

Voprosy kurortologii. [t.] 5: Problemy fiziologicheskogo deystviya i terapevcheskogo primeneniya aeroionov (Problems in Health-Resort Therapy. v. 5: Studies of the Physiological Effect and Therapeutic Application of Air Ions). Riga, Izd-vo AN Latviyskoy SSR, 1959. 424 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, t. 20) Errata slip inserted. 1000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny.

Editorial Board: Resp. Ed.: L. L. Vasil'yev, Professor, P. D. Perli, Professor, F. G. Portnov, Candidate of Medical Sciences, Ya. Yu. Reynet, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, and L. M. Tutkevich, Candidate of Medical Sciences; Ed.: A. Vengranovich; Tech. Ed.: A. Zhukovskaya.

Card 1/7

25

Problems in Health-Resort (Cont.)

SOV/6150

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicians working at health resorts and for the general practitioner.

COVERAGE: This book, a collection of articles, is essentially the proceedings of the Second Conference on the Physiological Effect and Therapeutic Application of Air Ions, held at Riga (Latvian SSR) in December 1957. The use of negative air ions is believed to be beneficial in the treatment of nonhealing wounds and ulcers which often result from radiation injury. The book contains photos of numerous devices described in the text. Numerous references, mostly Soviet, are given at the end of some of the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [Abridged]:

Gerke, P. Ya. Introduction	3
Vasil'yev, L. L. Current Problems of the Physiological and Therapeutic Effect of Air Ions	5

Card 2/7

Problems in Health-Resort (Cont.)

Shagan, I. B. Experimental Dust-Electro-ionizing Installation	61	SOV/6150
Minkh, A. A. Climato-physiological Significance of Air Ionization	63	
Portnov, F. G., and A. P. Lantsere. Ionization of the Air Over the Riga Seacoast and the Influence of Air Baths Upon the Pressure Level and Vascular Tonus of Hyper- and Hypotonic Patients	79	
(Grachev, V. I) Determination of Lightweight Ions in the Vicinity of Mountain Rivers and Waterfalls in the El'brus Region	87	
Pozdnyev, V. G. Natural and Artificial Conditions in Treatment With Ionized Air at Kislovodsk	97	
Salmanova, M. I. Application of Air Ionization in Radium Therapy	109	

Card 4/7

SALMANOVA, M.I.

Air ionization in franklinization. Vop.kur., fizioter.i lech.fiz.
kul't. 27 no.2:139-141 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(AIR, IONIZED) (ELECTROTHERAPEUTICS)

SAIMANOVA, T. D.

Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "General Theory of Pseudocylindrical Projections." Moscow Inst of Engineers of Geodesy, Aerial Photography and Cartography, 31 Jan 47.

SO: Vachernaya Moskva, Jan, 1947 (Project #17E36)

SALMANOVA, T.D.

PAVLOV, A.A.

"Mathematical cartography in the U.S.S.R. Part 1. Outline history and reference data." G.A.Ginzburg, N.S.Karpov, T.D.Salmanova. Reviewed by A.A.Pavlov. Vest.Len.un. 11 no.12:110-112 '56. (MIRA 9:9) (Cartography) (Ginzburg, G.A.) (Karpov, N.S.) (Salmanova, T.D.)

SALMANOVA, T.D.

Call Nr: QB280.L42

AUTHORS:

Ginzburg, G. A., Salmanova, T. D.

TITLE:

Transactions of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Surveying and Cartography. Vol. 110. Atlas for the Selection of Cartographic Projections (Trudy Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta geodezii, aeros'yemki i kartografii. Vypusk 110: Atlas dlya vybora kartograficheskikh proyektov)

PUB. DATA: Izdatel'stvo geodezicheskoy literatury, Moscow, 1957, 240 pp., 2000 copies

ORIG. AGENCY: Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i kartografii MVD SSSR

EDITOR: Gedymin, A.V.; Editor of the Publishing House: Shamarova, T.A.; Technical Editor: Kuz'min, G. M.

PURPOSE:

This atlas is designed to facilitate the selection of projections for various types of geographic maps in cartographic plants. The atlas may be used for educational purposes.

Card 1/9

Call Nr: QB280.L42

Transactions of the Central Scientific Research Institute (Cont.)

COVERAGE: The first (or introductory) part of the atlas enumerates about 140 standard types of projections based on the mathematical criteria employed in map making. The second and main part contains 76 selected recommendations for various projections of cartographic grids with their basic contours, the isocoll lines (i.e. lines of equal angular and areal distortion), and different scales. The examples demonstrate the practical application of definite projections for definite areas. The appendix contains tables of rectangular coordinates of the points needed in the construction of cartographic grids for all the recommended projections. In compiling the atlas the authors relied upon the experience of the TsNIIGK (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aeros'yemki i kartografii, Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Photography and Cartography). The personalities mentioned are: Solov'yev, M.D., Mukhin, A. P., Garayevskaya, L.S., Ivanov, Yu.M., Artamonov, G.V., Bashlavina, G.N. Larina, D.A., Urmayeva, N.A., and Filippov, Yu. V. There are 81 maps and 76 tables. All 58 references are Soviet.

Card 2/9

3(4)

AUTHOR: Salmanova, T D., Candidate of Technical Sciences SOV/6-58-10-14/17

TITLE: On the Computation of the Area of Foreign States, Continents, Inland Seas and Oceans (Ob ischislenii ploshchadi zarubezhnykh gosudarstv, materikov, morey i okeanov)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1958, Nr 10, pp 69-74 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper the fact is emphasized that in different statistical yearbooks published in the USSR and abroad the area of countries, continents, inland seas and oceans are given with a varying degree of accuracy. Also the yearbook published by the UNO does not remove these discrepancies. The area of the USSR was measured according to the 1 : 50 000 - 1 : 500 000 maps. This work was conducted on a uniform scale under the supervision of N.M. Volkov (contrary to the procedure adopted in the USA, where this work was conducted on a double track line of action). In 1956 recommendations were worked out in the TsNIIGAiK as to a method of computing such areas (countries, continents, oceans). These recommendations are based upon the experience gained in some south-east European states. The principal features of this method are presented in this paper. They are: 1) Subdivision of area. The problem is

Card 1/2

On the Computation of the Area of Foreign States,
Continents, Inland Seas and Oceans

SOV/6-58-10-14/17

basically that of determining the area of the projections of sections of the physical ground surface of the earth to the reference ellipsoid, which is to be chosen according to Krasovskiy. The smallest unit for the computation of area is adopted to be a state, without a further subdivision. Continental and water areas are determined separately for each state. 2) Accuracy in area computation. It should not be below 1 : 1000, that implies an error not exceeding 10 km² for states with 10 000 km². 3) Choice of maps for area computation. Only such maps are to be used which exhibit a high cartographic accuracy, and which give minute detail as concerns coast contours and borderlines. The most suitable map is the 1 : 1 000 000 geographical map. 4) Measuring instruments. The polar planimeter which was improved by the Chair of Surveying at the MIIZ is recommended. For the predetermination of the errors incurring in the measurement of the areas with the planimeter the formula recommended by A.V. Maslov is given. 5) Method of area computation. That method which was applied by N.M. Volkov in the computation of the area of the USSR is recommended. There are 1 table and 12 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

GINZBURG, G.A.; SALMANOVA, T.D.; GEDYMIN, A.V., red.

[Manual on mathematical cartography] Posobie po matematicheskoi
kartografii. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 456 p. (Moscow. TSentral'nyi
nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut geodezii, aeros"emki i karto-
grafii). (MIRA 18:1)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii,
aeros"emki i kartografii (for Ginzburg, Salmanova).

SALMANOVA, T.D.

Crowding of projection grids taking as an example projections with
isocoles for the wall map of the European part of the U.S.S.R.
Sbor. st. po kart. no. 11:47-60 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Map projection)

SALMANOVA, YE. S.

DANILOVA, M.K.; IVANOVA, N.M.; KALININ, T.V.; PERELYGINA, L.I.; SALMANOVA,
Ye.S.; SHKOL'NIK, Ye.I.; SHLEYFMAN, Kh.I.; STOLYAROVA, A.I., red.;
SERADZSKAYA, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Economy of Voronezh Province; a statistical manual] Narodnoe
khoziaistvo Voronezhskoi oblasti; statisticheskii sbornik. [Voronezh]
Voronezhskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 139 p. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Voronezh (Province). Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Statisti-
cheskoye upravleniye Voronezhskoy oblasti (for all, except Stolyarova,
Seradzskaya). 3. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya (for
Stolyarova)
(Voronezh Province--Statistics)

FEDOROV, G. B.; SALMANOVICH, M. Ya.

"Etnicheskaya i kul'turnaya istoriya naseleniya Yugozapada SSSR ot nachala zheleznogo veka do XIX stoletiya."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences,
Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

SAL'MANOVICH, V. S.

"An Experimental Analysis of Reversible Disruptions of the Conduction of Stimulation in the Atrioventricular Region During Localized Affections of the Myocardium." Cand Biol Sci, Acad Med Sci USSR, 23 Nov 54. (VM, 12 Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2:JUL 55

SAL'MANOVICH, V.S.

SAL'MANOVICH, V.S. (Moskva)

Mechanism of the action of necrotic tissue on the heart: analysis of causes of electrocardiographic changes characteristic of myocardial infarct. Pat.fiziol. i eksp.terap. 1 no.5:53-60 S-0 '57.
(MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz patofiziologicheskoy laboratorii Instituta terapii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystviteľnyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.L.Myasnikov)
(HEART DISEASES, experimental,
necrotic foci, myocardial infarct-like ECG picture (Rus))
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY, experimental,
myocardial infarct-like picture in necrotic foci (Rus))

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Circulation

T-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 65218

Author : Sal'manovich V.S.

Inst :

Title : The Mechanism of Disturbances in Conduction in the Atrio-ventricular Region.

Orig Pub : Fiziol. zh. SSSR, 1957, 43, No 10, 949-959

Abstract : The fluctuations in local electrotonic potential in a frog heart preparation, which reflect a summation of subthreshold changes in potential in the atrioventricular region, were recorded by means of a wire galvanometer with a direct current booster, under conditions of normal conduction of excitation from atrium to ventricle, as well as after a plene of necrotic tissue was applied to the cranial portion of the conduction system. The author regards the atrioventricular region as a functional synapse. The attainment of a local electrotonic potential of definite intensity was necessary

Card : 1/2

33

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology, Circulation

T-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 65218

for the emergence in the conduction system of an effective impulse which would stimulate the ventricular myocardium. If the development of the local electrotonic potential was delayed, there was a prolongation of the atrioventricular pause. Various forms of heart block arose, depending upon the degree of depression of the cranial portion of the conduction system. In the author's opinion, under certain conditions the local process of depolarization can occur more rapidly than normally, and then the Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome appears.--E.V. Andruchchenko

Card : 2/2

SAL'MANOVICH, V.S., kand.biologicheskikh nauk

Study of the sequence of distribution of a stimulus in the heart
in hyperkaliemia. Kardiologiya 1 no.6:18-25 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Instituta terapii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
prof. A.L.Myasnikov) AMN SSSR.
(HEART) (BLOOD_DISEASES) (POTASSIUM IN THE BODY)

SAL'MANOVICH, V.S.

Potassium and sodium distribution in the different section and tissues of the heart of different animals. Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 54 no.11:58-62 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz laboratorii klinicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - akademik AN UkrSSR Ye.B.Babskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V.Parin) AMN SSSR I Instituta terapii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR A.L.Myashnikov) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V.Parinym.
(HEART--EXAMINATION) (POTASSIUM IN THE BODY) (SODIUM IN THE BODY)

BABSKIY, Ye.B., akademik; SAL'MANOVICH, V.S.; DONSKIKH, Ye.A.

Physiological mechanisms underlying the alternation of
electric and mechanical phenomena of cardiac activity.
Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.6:1452-1455 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR.
2. AN UkrSSR (for Babskiy).
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

LUK'YANOV, K.K.; SAL'MANOVICH, V.S.

Bipolarity of Wilson's leads. Trudy VNIIMIO no.3:115-119 '63
(MIRA 18:2)

BABSKIY, Ye.B., akademik; SAL'MANOVICH, V.S.; DONSKIKH, Ye.A.

Wenkebach's periodicity in frequent rhythmical stimulation
of a strip of myocardium from the ventricle of a frog.
Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.4:966-969 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN
SSSR. 2. AN UkrSSR (for Babskiy).

BABSKIY, Ye.B., akademik; SAL'MANOVICH, V.S.; KOSHARSKAYA, I.L.

Interrelationship between the duration of the phases of cardiac cycle and the rate of pressure change in right and left ventricles.
Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.4:986-988 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR.

L 40302-65 EWT(1)/EWG(v)/EEC-4/EEC(t) Pe-5/Pq-4 Gv
ACCESSION NR: AR5008865

S/0269/65/000/003/0045/0045

30

B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya. Otdel'nyy vypusk, Abs. 3.51.343

AUTHOR: Mel'nikov, O. A.; Zhuravlev, S. S.; Aslanov, I. A.; Kulyev, D. M.;
Salman-zade, R. Kh.

TITLE: Catalogue of shifts, residual central intensities and equivalent widths
of selected Fraunhofer lines

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Shemakhinsk. astrofiz. observ., v. 3, 1964, 63-102

TOPIC TAGS: sun, Fraunhofer line, spectral line, spectral line shift, residual
central intensity, equivalent width

TRANSLATION: An attempt has been made to detect possible changes of differential
shifts, residual central intensities and equivalent widths of selected Fraunhofer
lines in the spectra of the limb of the solar disk (at the pole and equator) for
different positions of the polaroid. The observational data were obtained in 1961-
1962 using the solar telescope of the Astronomicheskaya observatoriya Leningradskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Astronomical Observatory of Leningrad State Univer-
sity). By the use of a special optical attachment it was possible to obtain

Card 1/3

L 40302-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5008865

simultaneous spectrograms of the eastern and western limbs of the solar disk and spectrograms of the north and south poles. The observations were made with the polaroid in six positions, each 30° ($\alpha = 0^\circ, 30^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ, 120^\circ, 150^\circ$). Line shifts relative to the selected reference lines were measured on the Soviet-produced IZA-2 comparator. The selected reference lines were $\lambda 5434.5$ FeI, $\lambda 5123.7$ FeI and $\lambda 4602.9$ FeI. By forming the differences of the line shifts of the limb spectra (E-W and N-S) and the center of the solar disk the authors obtained shifts characterizing the limb effect. The equivalent widths and residual central intensities were obtained in the usual way by spectrophotometric techniques. Measurements of the shifts of the strong lines (D₁ and D₂ NaI, b MgI and H α) were made from the traces. The limb effect is also expressed in the residual central intensities and equivalent widths. It is demonstrated that: 1) Line shifts at the limb change for different angles of rotation of the polaroid. 2) For all practical purposes line shifts at the disk limb ($\sin \theta = 0.98$) are independent of the intensities of the investigated lines. 3) The equivalent widths and residual central intensities also correlate in the case of observation through an analyzer. 4) Line shifts at the disk limb are dependent on sensitivity to the Zeeman effect, pressure and superfine structure. It was found that the shifts and residual central intensities have an asymmetrical distribution over the disk, that is, center - equator data do not coincide with center - pole data. The catalogue gives the

Card 2/3

L 40302-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5008865

wavelengths of the measured lines, equivalent widths W , shifts $\Delta\lambda$ and residual central intensities r_0 . Also given are the equivalent widths in units of equivalent ergs. Bibliography of 17 items. D. Kulizade.

SUB CODE: AA

ENCL: 00

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Card 3/3

L 5433-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AT5026209

SOURCE CODE: UR/2703/65/000/328/0110/0119

AUTHOR: Salman-zade, R. Zh.

ORG: Astronomical Observatory, Leningrad State University (Astronomicheskaya observatoriya, Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: On determining electron density and pressure in the solar atmosphere

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Uchenyye zapiski, no. 328, 1965. Seriya matematicheskikh nauk, no. 39. Trudy Astronomiceskoy observatorii, v. 22, 110-119

TOPIC TAGS: electron density, solar atmosphere, Stark effect, spectral line, dispersion equation, spectrographic analysis, solar telescope, Fraunhofer line, atmospheric model

ABSTRACT: The electron density n_e and pressure P_e in the solar atmosphere were calculated by repeating the work of C. W. Allen (M. N., 100, 4, 1939). The work was done to study the effect of errors in determination of the equivalent Fraunhofer lines on the value of the damping constant a as determined from the growth curve. Dispersion analysis was used to evaluate the reality of the

Card 1/4

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L 5433-66

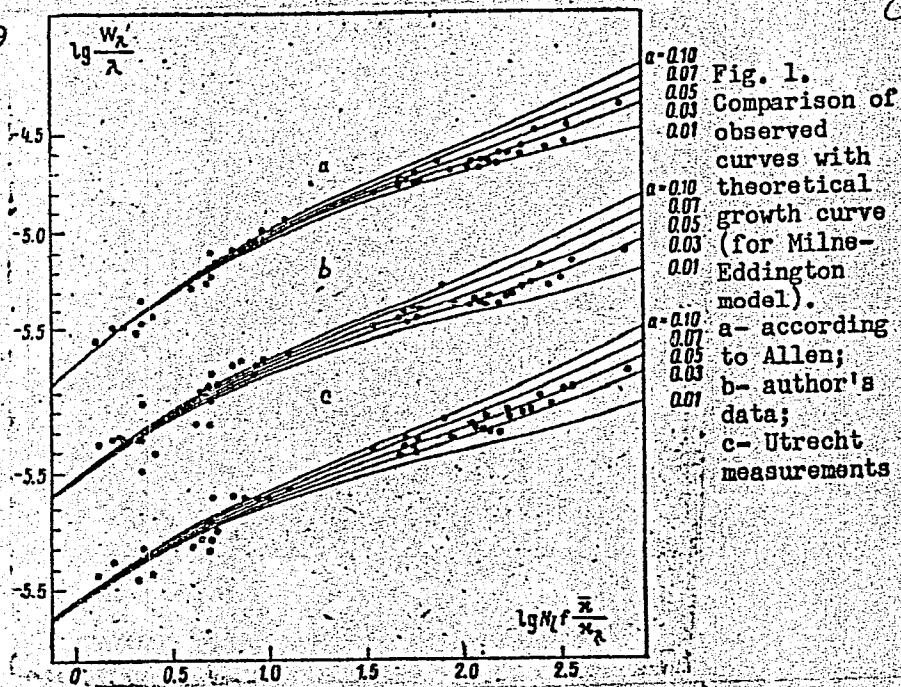
ACC NR: AT5026209

relationship between a and $C^{2/3} \cdot 10^{10}$. Spectra obtained with the solar tower of the Astronomical Observatory of Leningrad State University by means of an auto-collimating diffraction spectrograph were used. Growth curves were constructed for each series of measurements (see Fig. 1).

Card 2/4

L 5433-66

ACC NR: AT5026209



Card 3/4

L 5433-66

ACC NR: AT5026209

Curves of the damping factor versus the Stark shift were plotted. It was found that the relationship between a and $C^{2/3} \cdot 10^{-10}$ is real with over 99% certainty. The following values were found for n_e (per 1 cm³) and P_e (mN/cm²):

$$n_e = \begin{cases} 1.38 \cdot 10^{11}, \\ 1.22 \cdot 10^{13}, \\ 0.60 \cdot 10^{13} \end{cases} \quad P_e = n_e kT = \begin{cases} 0.107, \\ 0.094, \\ 0.046 \end{cases}$$

Errors in measuring the equivalent Fraunhofer lines do not substantially effect the nature of the relationship between a and $C^{2/3} \cdot 10^{-10}$. The choice of a stricter model of the atmosphere has practically no effect on this dependence or on the final results. The obtained values of n_e and P_e are close in order of magnitude to results obtained by other methods. The author thanks O. A. Mel'nikov for guiding the work. Orig. art. has: 4 graphs, 3 tables, and 12 formulas.

SUB CODE: AA/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 006

Card 4/4

MEL'NIKOV, O.A.; ZHURAVLEV, S.S.; ASLANOV, I.A.; KULI-ZADE, D.M.; SALMAN-ZADE, R.Kh.

Solar limb effect in the shifts and intensities of Fraunhofer lines.
Uch.zap. LGU no.326:27-43 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

GATI, Tibor, dr.; SALMECI, Laszlo, dr.; HIDEGL, Janos, dr.; TARI, Judit, dr.

The effect of osmotic pressure of the duodenal contents on the reflex autoregulation of the blood pressure. (Preliminary report). Orv. hetil. 103 no.42:1987-1988 21 0 '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Korelettani Intezet es a Magyar Nephadsereg Efeszsegugyi Szolgatalat.
(BLOOD PRESSURE) (DUODENUM) (OSMOSIS)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910005-1

YAKSHIN, M.M. [deceased]; YEZUCHEVSKAYA, V.M.; SALMENKOVA, V.A.

Atomic polarization and effective charge of some tetrahalides of
the IV^e group. Zhur.neorg.khim. 6 no.11:2425-2432 '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

(Halides—Electric properties)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910005-1"

BENEDIKTOV, I.I.; SAIMENKOVA, Ye.A.

Inhibition of the reactions of transamination and oxidation of dicarboxylic acids of Krebs' cycle with beta-hydroxynaphthoic acid. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 33 no.3:304-306 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:2)

I. Otdel gel'mintologii Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

SAL'MENOVA, K.Z.

New materials on Permian flora of the Dzhungarian Ala-Tau. Mat. po
ist. fauny i flory Kazakh. 4:159-166 '63. (MIR. 16:9)
(Dzhungarian Ala-Tau—Paleobotany,Stratigraphic)

ISTOMIN, A.N.; SAL'MENOVA, K.Z.

Recent data on the Lower Triassic age of the Semeytau vulcanogenic rock complex. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 20 no. 9:86-89 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

SALMENKOVA, Ye.A. (Moskva)

Free amino acids in the cavitary fluids of swine ascarids
(Ascaris suum Goeze, 1782) and their change during the
cultivation of ascarids under conditions of protein deficiency.
Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 31 no.6:664-668 N-D '62.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz otdela gel'mintologii (zav. - prof. V.P. Pod'yapol'skaya)
Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny
imeni Martsinovskogo (dir. - prof. P.G. Sergiyev) Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

ACC NR: AR6035066

SOURCE CODE: UR/0282/66/000/008/0003/0003

AUTHOR: Salmer, G.

TITLE: New hard-plastic fettling materials for increased resistanc to aggressive chemicals

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimicheskoye i kholodil'noye mashinostroyeniye, Abs. 8. 47. 17

REF SOURCE: KhISA. 2-oy Mezhdunar. kongr. khim. inzh. tekhn., khim. oborud i avtomat., Marianske Lazne, 1965 g. S. 1., 1965, Ye. 4. 7

TOPIC TAGS: heat resistant material, chemical resistant material/Si14EG material, Si57KG

ABSTRACT: The author reports on the development of fettling materials of the Si14EG and Si57KG types. These materials are resistant to the effects of aggressive vapor condensation products. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/

UDC: 66. 02:678. 5. 004

Card 1/1

MATVEYEVA, Rakel; VISKARI, Eyne; FORSMAN, Khel'ga; RANTAREN, Astrid;
~~SALMI, Khil'ya; TERVONEN, Lidiya; KHEGLUND, Lempi; KURKI, Mariya;~~
LEMPINEN, Khanna; RUKHKANEN, Kyullikki; MANNILA, An'ya; PUTTONEN,
Katri.

For the common good. Rabotnitsa 36 no.8:22 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Russia--Description and travel)

SAL'MIKOV, O. A., ENG.

Oxyacetylene Welding and Cutting

Automatic oxygen metal cutter, Vest. mash., 32, No. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. Unclassified.

SALMIN, A.A., inzh.

Devices and mechanisms for oil well drilling. Bezop.truda v prom.
3 no.3:14 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Oil fields--Safety measures)

SAIMIN, I. P.

"Reflex Regulation of the Contractions of the Gastro-intestinal Tract of Ruminants." Dr Biol Sci, St avropol' Agricultural Inst; Leningrad Veterinary Inst, Stavropol', 1953. (RZhBiol, No 1, Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Digestion.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 36545.

Author : Salmin, I.P.

Inst : Stavropolski Institute

Title : Experimental Investigations of the Pathogenesis
of Certain Disease of Multisaccular Stomach of Ruminants

Orig Pub: Tr. stavropolsk s-kn. in-ta. 1956, vyp 7, 459-470.

Abstract: Motility of the rumens was investigated with the aid of a balloon in calves and sheep with one or more fistulas. Strong stimulation of the baroreceptors of the omasum and abomasum with balloon distension, overfilling of the omasum with watery soft feeds, produced hyotonicity and atonia of the rumens. Acute atonia of the rumens resulted also from obstruction of the pyloric part of the rumen by a balloon or by a thick

Card : 1/3

57

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Digestion
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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 36545.

mass of feed. This developed more rapidly and had a more severe clinical course than atonia due to overfilling of the anomasum with a thick mass, without pyloric obstruction. Stimulation of the chemoreceptors of the duodenum and large intestines with solutions of organic and inorganic acids produced inhibition of contractions of the whole multi saccular stomach. Prolonged irrigation of the mucosa of the upper sections of the small bowel and also stimulation of its mechanoreceptors was followed by acute atonia of the multisaccular stomach. Simultaneous prolonged and intense stimulation of the baroreceptors of the stomach and bowel, and also stimulation of the pyloric part of the abomasum caused experimental pylorospasm. Introduction of a large amount of fluid in the multi-saccular stomach during

Card : 2/3

SALMIN, I.P.

Role of mechanoreceptors of the complex stomach in the regulation
of periodic rumination. Fiziol. zhur. 46 no.8:985-991 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. From the Chair of physiology, Agricultural Institute, Stavropol.
(STOMACH, INNERVATION) (RUMINATION)

SALMIN, I. P. (Doctor of Biological Sciences, Professor, Stavropol' Agricultural Institute)

"Reflex bases of pathogenesis of atony and of rumen meteorism in ruminants"

Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 4, April 1962 p. 61

SALMIN, I.P., doktor biolog. nauk, prof.

Reflexes as the pathogenic bases of the atony and meteorism of
the rumen in ruminants. Veterinaria 39 no.4:61-63 Ap '62.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Stavropol'skiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

IMBS, B.G., prof.; SALMIN, I.P., prof.

[Use of carbamide in animal husbandry] Primenenie karbamida
v zhivotnovodstve. Stavropol', Stavropol'skoe knizhnoe
izd-vo, 1964. 15 p. (MIRA 18:8)

SALMIN', L. A.

SALMIN', L. A. "The transformation of Tetralin Peroxide under auto-oxidation." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Order of Lenin Chemicotechnological Inst imeni D. I. Mendeleyev. Moscow, 1956 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Science)

So: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 24, 1956

SALMIN, L.N.

✓ Some products of transformation of Tetralin hydroperoxide. A. I. Kamneva and L. A. Salmin (D. I. Mendeleev

Chem. Technol. Inst., Moscow). Zhur. Obrabotki Khim. 26, 440-51 (1956); cf. Sbornik Trudov Mezhdunarodnogo konferentsii po khimii i tekhnologii polimerov, Moscow, 1954, p. 210 (1954); Robertson and Waters, C.A. 41, 24106; 43, 2106d. J,4-Dihydro-1,2-naphthoquinone, b.p. 114°, d₂₅ 1.1518, n_D²⁰ 1.5460, was isolated by fractionation of the diketone fraction from oxidation of tetrahydronaphthalene; 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone, m. 137-8°; bis-2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone, m. 200°; phenylhydrazone, m. 132°; quinoxaline deriv., C₁₄H₁₁N₂, m. 152.5°. The pure diketone kept 3 months became viscous and red and eventually began to solidify; its acidity rose by 10-fold in that period. Distn. of the products gave some unchanged ketone, a similar amt. of o-HO₂CC₆H₄CH₂CO₂H (I), and a very viscous residue which was partially sol. in NaHCO₃. The 2 months storage left 23.35% unchanged ketone, 55.1% acids, and 21.6% neutral tars. Pure I m. 163.6°; its *Ag salt* was prepd. and analyzed. G. M. Kosolapoff

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910005-1

SALMIN, L.A.

Some products of transformation of Tetratin hydroper-
oxide. A. I. Kamnev and L. A. Salmin. J. Gen. Chem.
U.S.S.R. 26 (1956) 473-475. English translation. See C.A. 50
1957, No. 14, p. 1000. H.M.R.

2

FM

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910005-1"

FIOSHIN, M.Ya.; KAMNEVA, A.I.; MIRKIND, L.A.; SALMIN', L.A.

Additive electrochemical dimerization as a method of synthesizing
dicarboxylic acids. Dokl.AN SSSR 138 no.1:173-176 My-Je '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut im. D.I.Mendeleyeva.
Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Frumkinym.
(Acids, Organic) (Polymerization)

S/204/62/002/004/011/019
E075/E436

AUTHORS: Fioshin, M.Ya., Kamneva, A.I., Mirkind, L.A.,
Salmin', L.A., Korniyenko, A.G.

TITLE: Synthesis of higher unsaturated dicarboxylic acids by
the electrolysis of monoesters of lower acids in the
presence of 1,3-butadiene

PERIODICAL: Neftekhimiya, v.2, no.4, 1962, 557-565

TEXT: Investigation was made of the synthesis of unsaturated
dicarboxylic acids by the electrolysis of potassium
monomethyladipate in the presence of 1,3-butadiene. Methanol
was used as a solvent and the electrolysis carried out at -10 to
-15°C. It was shown that at low current densities (1 to 1.5 A/dm²)
and high concentration of 1,3-butadiene (more than 4 times the
molar quantity of monomethyladipate) the reaction is directed
almost completely towards the formation of diesters of the
unsaturated acids. The relative content of C₁₈ acid increases
with the concentration of butadiene. The relationship between
the relative contents of C₁₄ and C₁₈ acids in the neutral products
is given by $k_1 = \frac{1}{a + bC_D}$ (2)

Card 1/2

S/204/62/002/004/011/019
E075/E436

Synthesis of higher ...

where $a = 0.282$, $b = 0.063$ and C_D is the concentration of butadiene. The total yield of acids is expressed approximately by

$$A = a \exp(-bD_o) \quad (1)$$

where $a = 100$, $b = 0.074$ and D_o is the current density in A/dm^2 . The esters obtained were those of 6-dodecene-1, 12-dicarboxylic acid and 6,10-hexadecadiene-1, 16-dicarboxylic acids. Saponification of the esters with aqueous alkali gave the unsaturated dicarboxylic acids. The maximum yield of the C₁₈ acid was 49.1% under the optimum conditions, i.e. current density - 0.5 A/dm², butadiene concentration - 9 mole/litre, the ratio of current passed to that required by theory - 0.25. The maximum yield of the C₁₄ acid was 67.5%. The results indicate that the reaction constitutes a practical method for the synthesis of higher dicarboxylic acids. There are 7 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut
im. D.I.Mendeleyeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical
Technology imeni D.I.Mendeleyev)

Card 2/2

SALMIN, L.A.; MIRKIND, L.A.

Structure of products of the electrochemical condensation of
monomethyl adipinate with 1,3-butadiene. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
khim. i khim. tekhn. 7 no.4:607-609 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii pirogennykh protsessov Moskovskogo khimiko-
tekhnologicheskogo instituta im. D.I. Mendeleyeva.

SALMIN', L.A.; MIRKIND, L.A.; KAMNEVA, A.I.

Use of paper chromatography for the analysis of higher aliphatic
dicarboxylic acids and their esters. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no.11:
1391-1396 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. D.I. Mendeleyev Moscow Chemico-Technological Institute.

FIOSHIN, M.Ya.; MIRKIND, L.A.; SALMIN', L.A.; KORNIYENKO, A.G.

Electrochemical carboxylation of unsaturated compounds. Zhur.
VKHO 10 no.2:238 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut imeni Mendeleyeva.

FIOSHIN, M.Ya.; SALMIN¹, L.A.; MIRKIND, L.A.; KORNIYENKO, A.G.

Electrochemical synthesis of unsaturated dicarboxylic acids.
Zhur. VKHO 10 no.5:594-595 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut imeni
Mendeleyeva.